

BLOCKADE'S GRIP WILL NOT RELAX

Allies Hold Fast to Plan
of Cutting Off Their
Enemies.

CENSORSHIP PROVES PLOTS BEGIN HERE

German Spy Net Extends Over
United States, Mail Opened
by Britain Shows.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, June 17.—The Allies plan no material change in the blockade of the Central Powers, either strengthening or weakening it so far as America is concerned. Great Britain and France intend to continue their present system of censoring mail because of various uprisings in British possessions, nearly all of which have been directed or inspired by German agents in America.

It is also appreciated here that certain leaks in the blockade must be stopped, and already steps have been taken in that direction. These details, however, will not affect American importers and exporters to any noticeable extent.

The Allies are satisfied with the blockade and are certain that the material value of cutting off supplies of the Central Powers is exceedingly great. But of almost equal importance is the moral value. So long as German soldiers at the front hear complaints among their relatives at home who are being due to the war, it is believed that their morale will be weakened. As the confidence of the people at home wanes, so will the spirit of the soldiers.

As Lord Robert Cecil said in an interview published in The Tribune on May 27, Great Britain fully appreciates the impatience of neutrals over delays in mail and is anxious to minimize the annoyance. This is being changed as rapidly as is physically possible. Lord Robert referred to the espionage conducted by German agents through the mails in the course of that interview, but cited no specific instances to justify it.

I have since learned how much German agents had to do with the Irish rebellion, but the truth is best known to British officials, who have seen letters exchanged between correspondents in the United States and Germany. The information they contained was of immense value in getting at instigators of uprisings in British colonies. Few Americans know the extent of the well organized system of German espionage spread over the United States. Nor can they conceive of the valuable information they gain concerning British naval and military secrets and, until checked, were sending by mail to Germany. The censorship, however, has stopped all this.

The methods of these agents in America, the contents of their letters and a description of their recent activities would make amazing reading if British authorities would permit its publication. But it is considered unwise at this time, as these agents are still working assiduously.

The amount of contraband being sent in first class mail has been swelling since certain minerals, as ferro-cyanide, have become much more

valuable than their weight in gold. It is true that the net result of mail seizures will not win the war, but the moral effect of censorship on the German people, as divulged in their letters, is of extreme importance, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge.

SONNINO RETAINED AS FOREIGN MINISTER

Italian Cabinet Includes 2 Socialists, 1 Republican, 1 Catholic.

Rome, June 17.—In the new Italian Cabinet, as formed by Deputy Paolo Boselli to succeed the ministry headed by Antonio Salandra, which resigned June 11, Baron Sonnino is retained as Foreign Minister. In addition to Radicals, Democrats and Conservatives, the new cabinet includes two Socialists, one Republican, one Catholic and one follower of former Premier Giolitti. Four ministers are without portfolios. The principal Cabinet positions are held as follows:

BOELKE, AIR CHAMPION, SLAIN BY FRENCHMAN

German Aviator, Praised by the Kaiser, Had Bagged 18 Planes.

London, June 17.—Captain Boelke, champion German aviator, who received an autograph letter from the Emperor recently complimenting him for bringing down French aeroplanes, is believed to have been killed in aerial combat with the French aviator Roger Ribiere. A yellow Fokker of the type piloted by Boelke, who also wore a large yellow muffer, was shot down by Ribiere two days ago between the German and French trenches near Verdun. Captain Boelke and his colleague, Lieutenant Immelmann, have been mentioned more times in the German official statement than any other aviators in the Teuton army. Up to May 21 Captain Boelke had accounted for 18 French aeroplanes. The last brought down by him was over Dead Man Hill in the Verdun region. A month ago he was promoted from lieutenant to captain by Emperor William.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK IN CHANNEL

42 of Crew Missing When Eden Goes to Bottom.

London, June 17.—The British destroyer Eden was sunk last night after a collision in the English Channel. Thirty-five of the crew of seventy were saved. Three officers are missing. The Eden was 220 feet long and had a speed of 26 knots.

TO DEBATE MAIL CENSORSHIP

House of Commons Takes Up Grievances of U. S. Business Men.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, June 17.—The grievance of the American business community over the British mail censorship will be taken up actively in the House of Commons by several members, acting on representations of a number of British business men, who have also complained of delays and other inconveniences of the censorship.

Sir Henry Dalziel will move for the adjournment of the Commons next Tuesday for the sake of raising a discussion on the entire question. An exhaustive debate will follow. Doubtless the government will welcome the decision as one which will provide the opportunity for fully presenting their case to the British people.

Long War Means Firm Peace.

When we search for the soul of goodness in things evil there appears one compensation, and one only, for the horror we are in and for the fearful prospect which stretches before us and must be faced without flinching or lying to ourselves. The longer this war lasts the more likely is peace to be solid, enduring—perhaps even perpetual. Any barbarous settlements leading to another outbreak in a few years would be the most hideous form of waste and inhumanity.

In Germany alone, as now governed, ruin the war, the war caste, the deadly combination of the theory of war-made-to-pay with the serious claim to national superiority.

This struggle is caused by a state of mind, in the closing decade of the nineteenth century, when the Kaiser's subjects had added a brilliant industrial expansion and power of wealth making to their achievements in learning and arms, the good old German modesty, once only too humble in some ways, was replaced by the sin of Lucifer vulgarized to bourgeois conceit. Germans began to speak habitually of the decadent French, the lazy English, the barbarous Russians, the childish Italians, the mongrel Americans, and so forth. Until that spirit is tamed on the battlefield civilization will get no good. The taming will take time.

Allies Would End All War.

The Allies mean to persevere. They are up against a good deal and they know it. Leave us to fight it out for the best. Neither Britain nor France has more wars. Russia within herself has much, very much, to do; the ideas of Tolstoy are more characteristic of the Russian race and of its profound sense of human brotherhood than the armies of the Czar. The Czar himself is the author of the Hague conference. These three powers may be counted on as among the firmest members of the peace league which ought to exist after the war, and which the United States ought then to join for its own sake, not ours. But there must first exist a tolerable and secure situation.

If that situation is to be established, indeed, there can be no real solution this year, herring miracles, and the war will be at its very height nearly a year hence. I know that this is the firm view of the most powerful and farsighted statesmen among the Allies. I doubt whether there is now any really important exception.

The Spirit of Lincoln.

This does not mean violence or blindness. It means moral staying power. It means the spirit of Washington and Lincoln as well as of Pitt. It means strength based on judgment. It means facing the facts by those who have the fullest knowledge of the facts. Let us always remember that more evil by far is wrought in the world by weakness than by wickedness. Ambitious hopes are apt to be worse betrayers of mankind than the stern resolve of him.

"Who through the heat of conflict keeps the law in calmness made and sees what he foresees."

In the United States no one can go wrong who holds in this business to the main analogies of the American Civil War. More and more every day we feel how deeply its lessons apply to our situation and we are fortified by them. Toward the end of the second year Europe was tempted to regard our struggle as a stalemate, an aimless butchery tending to become a war of exhaustion without solution.

Peace Now Would Mean World in Flames Later

Allies in Position of North in Civil War: They Must
Continue Fight or Face Future Menace of
Worse War, Says Garvin.

By J. L. GARVIN.

London, June 17.—For obvious reasons it may not be premature to discuss the connection between European peace and your Presidential campaign. Before removing some more illusions about the present and future of the war let me guard against misunderstanding.

It is not true that there is no gratitude in international politics. Some day we hope to prove to those whose sympathy has stood by us in our hour of trouble that we wear them in our heart of hearts. Neither shall we forget them in our time nor leave our children unmindful. With all our faults, we are made that way. There is a condition of reserve which perhaps causes us to appear otherwise, so that we must sometimes seem almost thankless toward our friends. The reason is that we have found it best for Anglo-American relations to hold steadfastly to a golden rule. We cannot take sides in your party struggles nor comment upon them except with severe restraint.

Constitution Above All.

The American Constitution is there above all your changes. Whoever may occupy the White House, there is demanded from foreign nations respect for the choice of the American people. We are bound to remember in all circumstances that an American President is not only the chief of a party, but the head of the state. This imposes more reserve, perhaps, than is always good, either for your interests or ours, but on the whole the reserve is best. Consistently with it, let me state some iron facts and first principles which will be repeatedly misunderstood in the course of your electoral struggle between June and November.

The cable is continuously sending across the Atlantic three kinds of rumors or suggestions. One is that the war in Europe will soon collapse of itself. Another is that the war is lunacy in the extreme. A third is that the war is now slightly more insane than their rivals. The third suggestion is that there may be some movement for an early American intervention in the name of humanity. This is the proposition which requires hard scrutiny from all who desire indeed to serve humanity.

Peace Must Be Lasting.

In Europe, and in the United States as well, for how do you know what may happen in the world sooner or later unless we all find some surer guarantee for the future than vague optimism can afford?—millions of male children are rising at their mothers' knees happily exempt from this war. The important thing for humanity is that when they are taller they shall not be cut down like corn by the Red Reaper of this war.

The successful agent of weak statesmanship on either side of the Atlantic—author of a premature peace—might easily prove in the result to be a more potent apostle of slaughter than the more potent apostle of war. Destruction then we see of destruction on both sides of the Atlantic, in a wider war than this. For if there are to be no better foundations for peace and justice and no stronger guarantees for the faith of treaties, the next war must necessarily be wider and worse. The whole world must be in it.

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Projects of expostulation and intervention in the name of humanity were continually mooted, not only by European courts and cabinets but by many good men exempt from any suspicion of statecraft or political calculation.

The South was fighting with magnificent energy greatly led. The North seemed slow. It could only win by sheer remorseless accumulation of weight, added to moral staying power.

Relation to Civil War.

It was a horrible war. Some philosophers still argue that it was a cause of this war, and the result of the American civil conflict established once for all the view that the future would be characterized by larger and larger aggregates of men, not by smaller and more numerous kingdoms and republics, as many thinkers in all countries had previously dreamed. In any case, your war had to go on, contrary to all initial expectation on both sides, for two years, three years, four years, until slavery was abolished and the Union was secure. It was a terrible price to pay for these things, but you had to win them, whatever the price.

You would not yield under difficulty; why should we? If the Allies, as we hear, are as "mad" as others, then Lincoln and the North were indubitably as mad as we, and Washington was as mad before. Looking back over the long wars of history, it is not very easy to see how they could have been shorter without a worse result. It required the Thirty Years' War to lay firmly the foundations of religious toleration in Europe, though generations were required to complete the fabric. It took forty years to break down the Grand Monarch's dream of supremacy by land and sea, twenty years to break down Napoleon's.

British Are Not "Mad."

A great historian remarks somewhere that in these struggles just recalled victory has always been achieved through the perseverance of those who stood grimly for the right things through such times as these—to the "rising causes" of humanity, civilization and law. Leave us then to continue. It is we who are paying the price. We are not "mad."

Let me confess that this word, attributed to President Wilson—applied indifferently, let me hasten to add, to the Allies and the Central Empires—has touched us nearly. We have our sons in the war. We have more cause for steadfastness in the sterner sanity than can be fully conceived even yet by the United States, with its young generations sheltered from this storm of fire and lava which day after day is blasting the life out of our best.

Think of France at Verdun, remembering incidentally that the British forces stand entirely at the disposal of General Joffre, to be used as and when he pleases. What is at stake is not passing thing, human or material, but the survival of the human race. France, if she sacrifices such as she has now made without a full reward, that would be of all historic tragedies perhaps the most grievous. The full reward is required perseverance to the last.

Four Years Likely.

I cannot explain now quite plainly why the war, barring miracles, must go on this year, and may have to be carried even into a fourth year, like the American Civil War. I can only say that the Tribune and its readers are entitled to that what I have said about the situation and the prospect contains no element of guesswork or impressionism, but is based upon information which may be taken as authoritative. In these matters we have to beware, above all, of the ghastly paradox of pacifism, which puts sentiment in the place of reality and tends directly to precipitate and aggravate to the utmost degree the evil which it deprecates. Germany alone was fully prepared for war, and even yet her equipment is not fully overhauled by the Allies—nor could be, by many's war-industrial scale of Germany. With more preparedness on Britain's part the war would never have happened or should have been over by now.

Seek End of Militarism.

What the Allies want is final and absolute freedom from the German menace. There can be no security until German equipment is completely overhauled and the military defeat of that war machine can begin. It will take time, but we know now with certainty how it may be done. The Allies were never more level and sober in their frame of mind than to-day, but never more confident and determined. They follow the precedents of all the long, stubborn struggles in which the "rising causes" have prevailed at last.

The United States are standing out for reasons which we understand. The strangest is that from this war you can stand out. In another world you could stand out. But none of us, standing out there were to be one, standing out there would be one. Were the United States once committed to a struggle of this magnitude and import you would not be unworthy of the precedent set by the North in the Civil War. Again, whether for three years or four years, you would fight on until you had won. We, too, are like that.

TAUSCHER TRIAL TUESDAY

Gadski's Husband Overruled in Demurrer to Indictment.

Captain Hans Tauscher, husband of Mme. Johanna Gadski, the opera singer, will be called to trial Tuesday in the Federal Court, before Judge Augustus Hand, on a charge of conspiring to blow up the Welland Canal. His demurrer to the indictment against him has been overruled.

Captain Tauscher was indicted with Captain Franz von Papen, former German military attaché in this country; Wolf Von Igel, at one time his secretary; Alfred A. Fritz and Constantine Covani. Only Tauscher and Von Igel are within the court's jurisdiction and Von Igel's pleading has been postponed to await a ruling from the State Department on his plea that as a member of Ambassador Von Bernstorff's staff, he is immune to indictment.

The principal witness against Tauscher will be Hans Von Der Goltz, John Devey, editor of "The Gaelic American," will also be called to testify.

Tries Two Ways of Dying

Barbaric in the bathroom of a relative's home at 101 St. Nicholas Avenue, Mrs. Leah Standish tried to commit suicide yesterday both by turning on the gas and by cutting her wrists and throat with a razor. She is a prisoner in St. Lawrence Hospital where it is feared she will not recover.

Business Men stopping at Summer Resorts can purchase The Journal of Commerce at all News Stands, or can have it sent by mail—address changed as often as desired—for thirty cents a week, \$1.15 a month. It is also for sale on the express, the Long Island Railroad and the trains and boats of the Jersey Central Lines, as well as at suburban stations generally.—Advt.

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Slip-on model, in excellent quality lustrous black satin with revers, wide collar and sash in bright contrasting colors. A very picturesque Suit and practical as well.

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Heavy quality black satin in effective waistline model, the bodice and skirt cleverly scalloped and piped with gay hued silks.

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At Very Special Prices

Lingerie Blouses—white and colored voiles, batiste and sheer lawns in models finely tucked, lace trimmed or the new "frill" effects. Special Values at

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White Jap Silk—in tailored models, pleated, tucked and hemstitched.....\$3.95 and \$5.00

Batiste—in flesh pink and white; a charming frill model, the deep collar and jabot box-pleated and edged with Swiss embroidery.....\$3.95

Organdie Blouses—copy of a Paris model in white, the collar and cuffs edged with rose or blue; the tiny tucks cross stitched in these colors.....\$4.95

Corded Voile Blouses—the sailor collar, pleated frill and cuffs Valenciennes lace edged.....\$5.95

Georgette Crepe Blouses—in white, the collar, jabot and cuffs effectively embroidered in white, orchid or blue.....\$5.95

Net Blouses—in dainty "frill" models, one hemstitched and crocheted button trimmed; the other with hand embroidery and lace.....\$5.00 and \$8.75

Third Floor.

SUMMER CORSETS

Two "Lord & Taylor" Specials

Batiste Corsets, \$2.50

Fine quality batiste in medium bust model, well boned and with elastic inserts giving freedom over the hips. Sizes 22 to 30 inches.

Fancy Broche Corsets, \$2.75

In pink and white, medium bust model, well boned; sizes 20 to 30 inches.

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One model with sash and V neck; in two tone effects—blue and white, green and yellow, green and blue, cerise and green, Copenhagen and gold, black and white. The other in plain weave in solid colors. Copenhagen, rose, green, amber or white; wide collar.

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Graduation Dresses for Misses

Nets, voiles, laces, chiffons and Georgette crepes. Sizes 14, 16, 18.

\$15.00, \$19.50, \$25.00, \$29.50

Graduation Dresses for Juniors

Lingerie, voile, net, chiffon and Georgette crepes. Sizes 15, 17.

\$10.95, \$13.50, \$15.00 to \$25.00

Graduation Dresses for Girls

Lingerie, voile, net, chiffons. Sizes 12 and 14 years.

\$3.95, \$5.95, \$7.95 to \$15.00

Third Floor.

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500 Odd Damask Table Cloths

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600 Dozen Fine Damask Napkins

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Second Floor.

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25 to 33 1/2%

Less Than Former Prices

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